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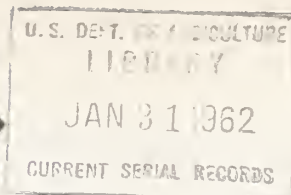
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# Foreign

# CROPS AND MARKETS



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States  
from the Foreign Agricultural Service,  
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.  
Room 5555. Phone: DUDley 8-2445

World Breadgrain Crop Moderately Below 1960. Foreign Agriculture Circular  
FG 1-62. 6 pp.

1961-62 World Sugar Production Drops. Foreign Agriculture Circular FS 5-61.  
9 pp.

Black And White Pepper: World Production And Trade. Foreign Agriculture  
Circular FTEA 2-61. 11 pp.

Prospects for Foreign Trade in Fruits, Vegetables, Tree Nuts. Foreign

United Kingdom, Projected Level of Demand, Supply, and Imports of Farm Products  
in 1965 and 1975. Foreign Agricultural Service, Economic Research Service.  
ERS-Foreign-19. 131 pp.

MALAYA'S TOBACCO IMPORTS  
ALMOST DOUBLED

Malaya's (Federation of Malaya and Singapore) imports of 5.9 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco during the first half of 1961 were almost double the 3 million imported in January-June 1960.

Takings of U.S. leaf rose from .8 million pounds to 2.2 million and represented 38.0 percent of total imports during the first half of 1961. Imports from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland and India also increased and amounted to 2.4 and 1.2 million pounds, respectively.

Malaya's imports of cigarettes continued downward and amounted to 2.5 million pounds compared with 2.9 million in January-June 1960. The United Kingdom continued as the principal supplier, but its percentage share of total imports was lower. Imports from the United States, at 401,000 pounds, were slightly less than in the January-June 1960 period, but its percentage share of total imports rose from 14.9 to 15.8 percent during the first 6 months of 1961.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Malaya, imports by country of origin,  
January-June 1960 and 1961

Country of origin	January-June 1960		January-June 1961	
	Quantity	Percent	Quantity	Percent
	of total	of total	of total	of total
	1,000		1,000	
	pounds	Percent	pounds	Percent
United States.....	837	27.8	2,231	38.0
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	1,372	45.5	2,367	40.3
India.....	775	25.7	1,240	21.1
Others.....	29	1.0	30	0.6
Total.....	3,013	100.0	5,868	100.0

Source: Tobacco Intelligence, Commonwealth Economic Committee.

AUSTRIAN CIGARETTE OUTPUT  
UP SLIGHTLY

Output of cigarettes by the Austrian Tobacco Monopoly during the first 9 months of 1961, at 6.49 billion pieces, was slightly higher than the 6.45 billion produced in January-September 1960.

Production of cigars declined from 79 million pieces to 72 million. Output of pipe tobacco and cigarette tobacco for roll-your-own cigarettes was greater than in January-September 1960, while the production of chewing tobacco and snuff was smaller.



## FRENCH CIGARETTE OUTPUT UP

The French Tobacco Monoply produced 74.6 million pounds of cigarettes during the first 9 months of 1961. This figure is 5.5 percent greater than the 70.7 million pounds produced in January-September 1960. Production of cut tobacco amounted to 29.7 million pounds, compared with the January-September 1960 level of 28.2 million.

## ONTARIO'S FLUE-CURED AUCTIONS PROGRESS

Auction sales of 1961 crop flue-cured tobacco in Ontario, Canada totaled 46 million pounds through January 12, at an average price of 50.5 Canadian cents. The selling season began November 23.

## U.S. IMPORTS OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS RISE IN JANUARY-NOVEMBER 1961

U.S. imports of red meats, sausage casings, wool, cattle hides, kip skins, and cattle were considerably higher in January-November 1961 than during the same period of 1960.

Total red meat imports were 24 percent larger in January-November 1961 than during the same months of 1960. Within this category, imports of beef and veal were up 32 percent and mutton imports were up 24 percent. Imports of lamb were 17 percent smaller.

Variety meat imports in January-November were approximately the same in 1961 as in 1960. A 9 percent decline in imports of sheep and goat casings in the first 11 months of 1961 was more than offset by a 17 percent increase in other natural casings.

Wool imports in January-November 1961 rose 8 percent from the levels of the same months of 1960. Dutiable wool imports increased 20 percent while duty-free imports (carpet wool) were 3 percent larger.

Imports of buffalo hides, kip, sheep, and lamb skins in January-November were larger than in January-November 1960. Other hide and skin imports were considerably smaller.

Cattle imports in January-November were 67 percent larger than in the first 11 months of 1960. Entries from Canada increased sharply in the last half of 1961 because of the shortage of winter feed in Canada and relatively attractive prices for feeder cattle in the United States. Imports of feeder cattle from Mexico averaged considerably above normal during the first half of 1961 because of drought in the northern range area.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. imports of selected items, November 1960 and 1961  
January-November 1960 and 1961, with percentage change

(Product weight basis)

Commodity	November			January-November		
	1960	1961	Percent change	1960	1961	Percent change
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Red meats:						
Fresh, frozen, canned, and cured beef and veal.....	24,778	69,941	+182	462,716	612,946	+32
Other meats <u>1</u> /.....	1,220	1,426	+17	17,937	22,572	+26
Total beef and veal.....	25,998	71,367	+175	480,653	635,518	+32
Pork.....	13,530	16,812	+24	157,931	157,925	--
Mutton.....	756	3,142	+316	34,560	42,683	+24
Lamb.....	271	290	+7	11,226	9,342	-17
Total red meat.....	40,555	91,611	+126	684,370	845,468	+24
Variety meats.....	95	201	+112	1,683	1,677	--
Sausage casings:						
Sheep and goat.....	368	323	-12	4,772	4,348	-9
Other natural.....	1,036	1,308	+26	9,552	11,189	+17
Wool (clean basis):						
Dutiable.....	4,847	7,635	+58	67,880	81,478	+20
Duty free.....	10,039	8,980	-11	145,653	149,646	+3
Total wool.....	14,886	16,615	+12	213,533	231,124	+8
Hides and skins(1,000 pcs.):						
Cattle and buffalo.....	38	82	+116	651	706	+8
Calf.....	96	128	+33	772	717	-7
Kip.....	19	64	+237	440	580	+32
Sheep and lamb.....	1,088	1,126	+3	26,722	26,930	+1
Goat and kid.....	1,278	1,109	-13	18,129	12,688	-30
Horse.....	39	59	+51	404	349	-14
Pig.....	34	40	+18	778	657	-16
Live cattle (number) <u>2</u> /.....	93,004	194,522	+109	545,103	909,975	+67

1/ Other meat, canned, prepared, or preserved. 2/ Includes cattle for breeding.

## U.S.S.R. BUYS MUTTON FROM NEW ZEALAND

The Soviet Union has purchased 8,960,000 pounds of mutton from New Zealand to be delivered in February at a cost of 12-1/2 cents per pound c.i.f. Odessa.

New Zealand exporters expect further purchases will be made during 1962. The U.S.S.R. was prepared to buy about 16 million pounds of mutton, but New Zealand was unable to supply this quantity during February. New Zealand is looking forward to further sales because the United Kingdom can no longer absorb increasing quantities of mutton available for export.

This purchase of New Zealand mutton is the first since 1956 when the Russians took about 12.6 million pounds. During 1954-55 New Zealand shipped about 22 million pounds to the Soviet Union.

## MILK PRODUCTION HIGHER IN WEST GERMANY

West Germany's milk production was up 3 percent in the first 9 months of 1961. Production was 34 billion pounds, compared with 33 billion pounds for the same period the year before.

Approximately 76 percent of total production went to dairy plants which used the milk mostly for increased output of butter, canned, and dried milk.

Butter production--747 million pounds--was up 7 percent. Overall canned milk production increased slightly from 672 million pounds to 674 million pounds.

The manufacture of dry whole milk was 33 million pounds, compared with 24 million pounds, that of nonfat dry milk was 155 million pounds, compared with 147 million pounds. Cheese production increased less than 1 percent to 232 million pounds.

## VENEZUELA TIGHTENS DRY WHOLE MILK IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

To be exempt from import duty, Venezuelan importers of dry whole milk must now purchase 1 unit of domestically produced dry whole milk for every 2 units imported.

The new regulation became effective December 3, 1961. The stated purpose is to protect industry and cattle raising and to utilize increased domestic milk production.



# JAPAN BUYS SOYBEANS FROM MAINLAND CHINA

Japanese importers reportedly contracted on December 27 for approximately 100,000 metric tons (3.7 million bushels) of Mainland China's soybeans for February-April shipment.

About 45,000 tons (1.65 million bushels) of Chinese beans had previously been sold to Japan for November-December-January shipment (see Foreign Crops and Markets, December 18, 1961).

Before World War II, China was the source of most of Japan's imports of soybeans, supplying over 20 million bushels out of total average annual imports of 28 million bushels during 1935-39. Imports from China in the postwar years never regained this volume but rose from an average of less than 2 million bushels in 1950-54 to an average of about 7 million bushels in 1955-57.

Following the break in trade relations with Communist China in the spring of 1958, Japan's soybean imports from that country dropped to 3 million bushels that year. No beans were purchased from China in 1959, only 5,400 bushels in 1960, and practically none in 1961 prior to the above purchases.

SOYBEANS (CHINESE): Northbound shipments through the Suez Canal, October, November, December and cumulative quarterly totals, 1957-61

Month and quarter	Year beginning October 1				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
October.....	37	1,176	2,315	37	381
November.....	294	367	514	257	130
December.....	698	2,646	5,769	625	---
October-December.....	1,029	4,189	8,598	919	---
January-March.....	5,328	10,435	13,999	6,062	---
April-June.....	3,674	9,700	8,635	1,213	---
July-December.....	7,275	5,879	2,756	2,776	---
October-September.....	17,306	30,203	33,988	10,970	---

Suez Canal Authority, Monthly Bulletin (Cairo, Egypt).

The stepped-up movement of Chinese soybeans to Japan probably will be reflected in smaller quantities transiting the Suez Canal en route to Europe. While the October-November 1961 movement through the Canal was considerably larger than a year earlier, the November volume was the smallest monthly tonnage since October 1960. Movement through the Canal normally picks up in December.

## INDIA ANNOUNCES PEANUT EXPORT QUOTA

On January 3, India announced an export quota of 20,000 long tons of hand-picked-selected (H.P.S.) peanut kernels for shipment during 1962.

Exports under the quota will be permitted by all categories of shippers on first-come-first-served basis. This quantity is in addition to the 10,000 tons announced on August 25, 1961, for export through June 1962 (Foreign Crops and Markets, October 9, 1961).

A total of 50,000 tons of H.P.S. peanut kernels and 2,000 tons of H.P.S. peanuts in the shell were allocated for export from the 1960-61 peanut crop. Over 30,000 tons were exported from January through June 1961. India's 1961-62 peanut crop is expected to be considerably larger than the previous year's outturn.

## FINLAND'S RAPESEED ACREAGE BELOW NORMAL

Finland's plantings of turnip-rapeseed for harvest in the spring of 1962 were 18,670 acres. While considerably larger than the 15,594 acres harvested in the spring of 1961 and the 8,390 acres harvested in 1960, the recent plantings were far short of the 46,000 acres harvested in 1959.

Heavy rains reduced the 1961 acreage in southwestern Finland, but acreage increased in other regions.

The rapeseed harvest in the spring of 1961 was 7,000 short tons, compared with 4,700 in 1960 and 27,400 in 1959.

## POLAND'S AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS INCREASE

Poland's agricultural exports during the first 9 months of 1961 were higher than a year earlier. Exports of sugar, pigs for slaughter, poultry, eggs, and cotton fabrics increased significantly.

The value of agricultural imports was 5.4 percent lower in the first 9 months of 1961 than a year earlier. Agricultural exports, however, show an increase of 47.4 percent.

Agricultural commodities accounted for 18.7 percent of all foreign trade during this period in 1961 (17.8 percent in 1960). Of total imports, 16.2 percent were agricultural products, compared with 18.4 percent a year earlier. Agricultural exports rose to 21.6 percent of all exports in 1961 from 17.0 percent in 1960.

POLAND: Trade in selected agricultural products, by commodity groups  
calendar 1960, and January-September 1960 and 1961

## IMPORTS

Commodity	Unit	1960	January-September	
			1960	1961
Wheat, total.....	1,000 metric tons	1,700	1,579	1,269
from U.S.....	do	768	648	881
Barley, total.....	do	231	231	314
from U.S.....	do	116	116	266
Cotton, total.....	do	127	80	91
from U.S.....	do	12	2	42
Vegetable and animal fats.....	Metric tons	80,771	61,937	76,472
from U.S.....	do	39,975	28,056	38,653
Oilseeds (oil equivalent).....	do	27,139	22,699	19,466
Tobacco.....	do	11,797	9,009	8,503
Rice.....	1,000 metric tons	100	94	42
Meat and meat products.....	Metric tons	18,131	8,951	5,519
Citrus fruits.....	do	32,293	18,065	20,788

## EXPORTS

Canned hams, total.....	Metric tons	17,179	12,533	11,785
to U.S.....	do	12,853	9,913	8,646
Casein, total.....	do	13,006	9,239	5,745
to U.S.....	do	4,305	2,822	2,866
Poultry.....	do	13,962	2,314	6,347
Bacon.....	do	47,531	35,449	35,518
Meat, prepared.....	do	18,579	12,354	13,954
Butter.....	do	28,594	23,106	22,133
Eggs.....	Million pieces	972	881	1,353
Pigs for slaughter, liveweight:	1,000 metric tons	29	19	58
Potato flour.....	do	43	30	28
Sugar.....	do	316	94	315
Cotton and part-cotton fabrics:	1,000 meters	92,464	57,205	75,977



## FREE TRADE TALKS FAVORABLE TO PARAGUAY

Five members of the Latin American Free Trade Association have granted Paraguayan exports a favorable status in their market. This is expected to stimulate agriculture, cattle, forestry, and industrial production.

Brazil has granted complete freedom of entry to 300 Paraguayan products, while Mexico granted the same freedom to 256. Argentina has presented two lists. One list grants complete freedom to 97 products, the other grants many beneficial reductions to 94 others. Peru granted free entry to 96 Paraguayan products, and Uruguay has favored 196 of the products listed.

## PHILIPPINES HAVE RECORD RICE CROP

The 1961-62 rice crop of the Philippine Republic is forecast at a record 3,936,000 metric tons of rough rice.

The official forecast is 230,000 tons larger than the 1960-61 harvest, and 489,000 more than average from 1955-56 to 1959-60. Reasons for the rise are increased acreage and higher yields per acre due to favorable weather and adequate water.

Output in 8 of the 9 regions of the country is expected to exceed last year's. The exception is in eastern Visayas, where low rainfall caused a decline of 0.5 percent.

## U.S. RICE EXPORTS DOWN

U.S. rice exports from August through November 1961 declined 39 percent from those in the same period of the preceding year.

Exports in terms of milled rice were 3,469,000 cwt. (100 pounds) as against 5,689,000 cwt. shipped in the corresponding months of 1960. A sharp drop in shipments to India, Pakistan and Cuba accounted for much of the decline.

Exports to several countries in Europe rose sharply--namely West Germany, United Kingdom and Belgium-Luxembourg--but shipments to the Netherlands were less. Exports to countries in Africa increased 14 percent, principally to Ghana.



RICE 1/: United States exports 2/ to specified countries,  
November 1961, with comparisons

Country of destination	August- July	August-November		November	
	1960-61	1960	1961	1960	1961
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>					
Canada .....	233	82	103	24	55
Bahamas .....	71	25	22	4	7
Cuba .....	216	174	0	56	0
Jamaica .....	54	15	30	3	5
Mexico .....	189	78	34	20	6
Netherlands Antilles .....	110	35	38	10	8
Chile .....	209	72	51	16	10
Venezuela .....	67	17	24	15	24
Other countries .....	476	122	127	47	30
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>Europe:</b>					
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	229	73	183	22	44
Germany, West .....	1,056	165	618	33	222
Netherlands .....	647	205	143	35	64
Poland .....	52	7	0	0	0
Spain .....	45	35	0	0	0
Sweden .....	65	44	33	8	3
Switzerland .....	57	19	26	3/	14
United Kingdom .....	567	148	246	51	107
Yugoslavia .....	120	27	0	0	0
Other countries .....	198	44	35	3	15
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,036</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>469</b>
<b>Asia:</b>					
Hong Kong .....	211	62	3	5	0
India .....	5,728	1,715	225	358	223
Indonesia .....	2,697	179	0	165	0
Iraq .....	55	23	364	2	153
Israel .....	157	82	45	31	22
Mansei and Nanpo Islands .....	405	9	156	3/	134
Pakistan .....	2,897	1,124	0	1,090	0
Saudi Arabia .....	130	31	92	8	41
Other countries .....	1,052	400	93	72	46
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>13,332</b>	<b>3,625</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>619</b>
<b>Africa:</b>					
Congo, Republic of .....	279	14	8	0	0
Other Western Africa .....	148	18	8	0	2
Ghana .....	745	188	315	51	63
Liberia .....	477	158	160	40	31
Nigeria .....	30	11	6	4	1
South Africa, Republic of .....	981	205	205	44	16
Other countries .....	231	62	48	1	43
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,891</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>Oceania .....</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>World total .....</b>	<b>20,953</b>	<b>5,689</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>1,394</b>

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Includes Section 416 donations. 3/ Less than 500 cwt.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

# CANADA'S RICE IMPORTS SLIGHTLY ABOVE LAST YEAR'S HIGH LEVEL

Rice imports into Canada from January through July 1961 were 23,597 metric tons, slightly over the high level of 23,300 in the same months of 1960.

Although the United States was the principal source, its share declined from 38 percent of the total in January-July 1960 to 31 percent in the same months of 1961. Netherlands and Uruguay were other chief suppliers.

Two thirds--15,651 tons--of the imports were "uncleaned and paddy" rice. Imports of this type increased by 2,533 tons. Statistics show the Netherlands supplying 41 percent of this type, as against 28 percent from Uruguay, 17 percent from Italy, and 14 percent from the United States.

Of the total 7,946 tons of "cleaned" rice imported, the United States and Brazil were sources for 5,243 and 2,000 tons, respectively. Imports of "cleaned" rice declined by 2,236 tons.

RICE: Canadian imports, by country of origin, January-July 1961,  
with comparisons

Country of origin	Average 1951-55	1959	1960	January-July	
				1960	1961
				Metric tons	Metric tons
Uncleaned and paddy:					
Australia.....	14	1,532	2,514	0	0
Italy.....	880	12,235	7,207	2,491	2,678
Mexico.....	0	5,642	3,483	3,483	0
Netherlands.....	99	0	5,140	3,320	6,364
United States.....	24,055	6,356	4,278	3,023	2,134
Uruguay.....	132	743	5,181	700	4,475
Other countries.....	2,339	0	656	101	0
Total.....	27,519	26,508	28,459	13,118	15,651
Cleaned:					
Argentina.....	270	2,510	1,320	508	50
Australia.....	153	4,012	3,900	0	0
Brazil.....	3,633	0	0	0	2,000
Communist China.....	0	0	2,032	2,032	0
Italy.....	195	308	901	485	550
United States.....	8,365	7,803	9,745	5,927	5,243
Other countries.....	1,403	411	1,696	1,230	103
Total.....	14,019	15,044	19,594	10,182	7,946

Source: Trade of Canada.

# U.S. GRASS AND LEGUME SEED EXPORTS SHOW SHARP DECREASE

Grass and legume seed exports for the July-November period of the current crop year were 16,357,000 pounds, compared with 32,010,000 for the same period last year.

Good crops in most Western European producing areas were largely responsible for reduced shipments of U.S. seeds. Alfalfa seeds exports increased slightly with the major portion going to Mexico.

Largest shipments during the five-month period have gone to France, Canada, Japan, and Italy.

GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS: U.S. exports, November 1960 and 1961,  
with comparisons

Kind of seed	November		July 1-November 30	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Alfalfa, certified.....	809	524	1,442	1,411
Alfalfa, uncertified.....	346	287	953	1,135
Alfalfa, total.....	1,155	811	2,395	2,546
Alsike.....	0	0	33	40
Ladino.....	87	272	872	535
Clovers, other.....	1,310	1,421	4,558	1,727
Bentgrass.....	303	40	1,175	547
Fescues.....	1,058	914	3,274	1,817
Kentucky bluegrass.....	111	105	318	235
Orchard.....	81	4	123	120
Redtop.....	345	346	750	567
Timothy.....	669	613	1,782	1,487
Grasses, other.....	4,329	2,897	16,730	6,736
Total.....	9,448	7,423	32,010	16,357

## BULGARIAN BEANS ARRIVE IN FRANCE

The first shipment of 1961 Bulgarian beans arrived in France on December 31, 1961, according to reliable trade sources.

The beans reportedly are similar to U.S. Great Northern type and are quoted at the equivalent of \$7.50 per 100 lb. bag c.i.f. French ports. The French trade expects to import 5,000 tons of these beans.



## CAMEROON COFFEE PRODUCTION EXPANDS

The acreage and production of coffee in Cameroon continues to increase.

With the annexation in 1961 of the British Cameroons (now West Cameroon) the Republic of Cameroon ranks as one of the larger producing countries of Africa. Cameroon is faced with marketing difficulties as stocks have continued to grow. Financing the surplus has become more of a problem, and credit institutions have recently been unwilling to loan money to the Coffee Stabilization Fund. However it was possible for the Coffee Stabilization Fund to borrow 200 million CFA francs (U.S. \$81.5 million) from the Cocoa Stabilization Fund to assist in financing the present crop.

The estimate for Cameroon has now been placed at 835,000 bags, total production and 820,000 bags exportable, including an estimate of 110,000 bags for West Cameroon. This is a correction of the figures published in the Foreign Crops and Markets world summaries supplemental issue of December 28, 1962.

## U.S. WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS CONTINUE UPTREND

U.S. wheat and flour exports from July through November 1961 totaled 305 million bushels, compared with 246 million during July-November 1960.

Wheat exports were 57 million bushels more than the 208 million exported during the same period a year earlier. Exports to Brazil were 18 million bushels above the 10 million bushels exported in July-November 1960. Shipments to Turkey were up 14.6 million bushels; and 13 million bushels were exported to Yugoslavia, compared to none the previous season. Other countries taking more wheat in July-November 1961 were Chile, Peru, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, the Philippines, and North Africa.

A large part of these increases were offset by a decline of 50 million bushels in exports to Poland and India.

Flour exports during July-November 1961 were about 2.5 million bushels larger than 37.4 million exported during the same period in 1960. Most of this gain was in larger shipments to Egypt, which totaled 12.1 million bushels, compared with 9.6 million a year earlier. Other countries importing slightly more U.S. flour were Bolivia, Greece, and Jordan. In contrast, considerably less flour went to Japan and Syria.

Wheat and flour exports during July-December 1961 (the first half of 1961-62) are preliminarily estimated at approximately 369 million bushels, compared with 299 million exported during July-December 1960.



**WHEAT AND FLOUR: U.S. exports by country of destination, July-November 1960 and  
July-November 1961**

Country of destination	July-November 1960			July-November 1961		
	Wheat	Flour <sup>1/</sup>	Total	Wheat	Flour <sup>1/</sup>	Total
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>						
Canada .....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Central America .....	5,730	23	5,753	9,219	66	9,285
Cuba .....	1,084	1,263	2,347	1,530	1,160	2,690
Bolivia .....	545	866	1,411	--	--	--
Brazil .....	--	129	129	--	1,461	1,461
Chile .....	10,198	60	10,258	28,513	135	28,648
Colombia .....	814	604	1,418	6,535	839	7,374
Paraguay .....	1,300	549	1,849	1,193	500	1,693
Peru .....	--	48	48	2,354	59	2,413
Venezuela .....	1,439	253	1,692	4,316	280	4,596
Others .....	4,339	68	4,407	6,735	15	6,750
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>2,503</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>3,579</b>
<b>Europe:</b>						
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	26,306	6,366	32,672	61,969	6,520	68,489
France .....	1,486	1	1,487	2,882	1	2,883
Germany, West .....	--	1	1	2,873	--	2,873
Greece .....	2,856	192	3,048	9,315	82	9,397
Italy .....	607	930	1,537	594	1,091	1,685
Netherlands .....	7,196	2,785	9,981	11,557	2,959	14,516
Norway .....	2,780	1,375	4,155	11,283	1,408	12,691
Poland .....	488	219	707	1,403	3	1,406
Portugal .....	21,909	186	22,095	678	440	1,118
Spain .....	2,021	345	2,366	2,843	265	3,108
Switzerland .....	4,510	--	4,510	9,813	202	10,015
United Kingdom .....	890	--	890	3,382	--	3,382
Yugoslavia .....	7,305	435	7,740	4,211	1,168	5,379
Others .....	--	1,154	1,154	13,031	1,017	14,048
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>884</b>
<b>Asia:</b>						
India .....	52,506	8,125	60,631	74,521	8,864	83,385
Iran .....	68,102	112	68,214	38,960	371	39,331
Israel .....	1,173	89	1,262	304	9	313
Japan .....	3,799	95	3,894	4,444	75	4,519
Jordan .....	15,251	1,113	16,364	17,142	884	18,026
Korea .....	1,378	904	2,282	3	1,391	1,394
Pakistan .....	4,132	506	4,638	4,377	422	4,799
Philippines .....	13,533	387	13,920	11,490	222	11,712
Syria .....	1,940	690	2,630	4,229	596	4,825
Taiwan (Formosa) .....	2,396	2,212	4,608	--	--	--
Turkey .....	4,796	230	5,026	4,563	498	5,061
Others .....	1,045	41	1,086	15,649	188	15,837
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>4,561</b>	<b>6,185</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>4,481</b>	<b>5,637</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Algeria .....	119,169	10,940	130,109	102,317	9,137	111,454
Egypt .....	5	129	134	5,678	153	5,831
Morocco .....	6,882	9,577	16,459	6,609	12,052	18,661
Tunisia .....	416	475	891	4,141	542	4,683
Others .....	863	28	891	8,263	75	8,338
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,216</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>3,964</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>4,091</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>						
World total <sup>2/</sup> .....	10,382	11,957	22,339	26,228	15,376	41,604
	--	17	17	--	15	15
<b>World total <sup>2/</sup> .....</b>	<b>208,363</b>	<b>37,405</b>	<b>245,768</b>	<b>265,035</b>	<b>39,912</b>	<b>304,947</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Wholly of U.S. wheat (grain equivalent). <sup>2/</sup> Includes shipments for relief or charity.

# BELGIUM FURTHER REDUCES CERTAIN FEED GRAIN IMPORT LICENSE TAXES

Late in 1961 Belgium reduced its import license taxes on barley and rye from 135 to 100 Belgian francs per quintal. The cents per bushel equivalents are: rye, from 68.9 to 51.0; barley, from 59.0 to 43.7.

This is the fourth time Belgium has made reductions in its feed grain import license taxes since they reached their highest levels last June. The government increased these taxes 6 times since they were first levied in 1957 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, February 20 and July 3, 1961). The four reductions were made on and after October 10.

Reductions were prompted largely by increases in world prices of feed grains. These increases, together with the high levels of the import license taxes prior to last October, had excessively raised the production costs of Belgian livestock farmers and other purchasers of imported feed grains. Using funds provided by these taxes, the Government has been paying subsidies to the feed grain users to offset the increase in production costs. The feed grain users, however, claim that the subsidy payments have been very inadequate for this purpose and have been delayed too long.

One specific result of the high import license taxes (and increasing world feed grain prices) was the diversion of about 50,000 metric tons of the 1961 domestic crop of millable wheat to feed uses. This reduction in supplies of domestic millable wheat may make it difficult for the government to maintain at 70 percent the proportion of domestic wheat which Belgian flour millers are required to use in their grist.

The original purpose of the import license taxes was mainly to increase the market prices of domestic feed grains in order to encourage Belgian farmers to increase feed grain production at the expense of wheat and thereby reduce the wheat surplus.

## FEED GRAINS: Belgium, import license taxes

Feed grain	Import license taxes				
	June, 1961	After first : reduction : Oct. 10, 1961	After : second : reduction	After : third : reduction	After : fourth : reduction
	Cents per bushel				
Rye.....	99.5	99.5	89.3	68.9	51.0
Barley.....	85.3	85.3	72.2	59.0	43.7
Oats.....	56.9	56.9	56.9	56.9	56.9
Corn.....	91.8	81.6	71.4	61.2	61.2
Grain Sorghums.....	91.8	81.6	71.4	61.2	61.2
Feed wheat.....	106.6	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0



U.S. COTTON IMPORTS  
SMALL IN NOVEMBER

U.S. imports of cotton for consumption amounted to 1,600 bales (500 pounds gross) in November, compared with 7,000 in the preceding month, and only 125 bales in November 1960. Most November imports were short harsh cotton from India and Pakistan, not subject to import quotas.

Total imports during the first 4 months (August-November) of this season, including imports under quotas, amounted to 124,000 bales, compared with 114,000 in the same months of the previous season. Quantities imported from major sources during August-November 1961, with comparable 1960 figures in parentheses, were: Egypt 63,000 bales (68,000); Mexico 29,000 (28,000); Peru 21,000 (15,000); and India 7,000 (41).

ACTIVITY SLOWER IN  
U.K. COTTON INDUSTRY

Activity has slowed down in recent months in most phases of the cotton industry in the United Kingdom.

Both imports and consumption in the first quarter of the current season ran behind the comparable 1960-61 period, largely because of reduced textile exports and rising imports of these products.

Cotton consumption totaled 276,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in the first 3 months (August-October) of the current season. This is 12 percent below the 313,000 bales used in 1960-61, and 20 percent less than average August-October consumption of 347,000 bales during the past 5 seasons. Mill order-book positions reportedly are worsening, and stocks of goods have mounted in recent months. In view of these factors, consumption in the full 1961-62 season is expected to fall somewhat below the long-time low of 1,226,000 bales used in 1960-61.

Total imports of cotton during August-October 1961, amounted to 201,000 bales, down 11 percent from the 226,000 imported in the comparable period last season. However, imports of U.S. cotton increased to an estimated 88,000 bales in the period under review, from 76,000 bales in August-October 1960. The increase in imports of cotton from the United States is attributed to arrivals of considerable quantities purchased prior to August 1, 1961, and shipped after the higher export payment rate became effective on August 1. The U.S. thus gained a greater share of the U.K. market--44 percent in the first 3 months this season against 34 percent in the same 1960-61 period. (Continued)

Quantities imported from principal sources other than the United States during the period under review, with comparable 1960-61 figures in parentheses, were: Sudan 27,000 bales (43,000); Brazil 16,000 (10,000); Peru 16,000 (19,000); Nigeria 14,000 (23,000); Turkey 7,000 (1,000); Mexico 5,000 (17,000); Aden 5,000 (8,000); and Egypt 4,000 (1,000). Imports from Mexico include transshipments through U.S. ports, estimated at 3,000 bales in 1961, and 10,000 in 1960.

Despite the smaller imports of raw cotton in the first 3 months of this season, and the outlook for a further decline in consumption, imports during the full 1961-62 season could exceed the intake of 1,151,000 bales in 1960-61 when stocks were pulled down over 100,000 bales to a long-time low of 359,000. Stocks do not appear likely to be reduced further this season.

Increased cloth imports continue to cloud the outlook for the U.K. textile industry. Imports of 507.5 million square yards of grey cloth in the first 10 months of 1961 exceeded by 3 percent arrivals of 490.5 million yards in January-October 1960. Most of the increase was accounted for by larger shipments of grey goods from India, Pakistan, and Hong Kong. Imports of other woven fabrics rose to 130.3 million square yards in January-October 1961, from 104.1 million in the same 1960 period. On the other hand, exports of cotton cloth fell 10 percent to 244.3 million square yards in the 1961 period under review, against 270.7 million a year earlier.

Prices for most qualities of U.S. upland cotton in Liverpool have firmed moderately thus far this season, while prices of competitive foreign growths and qualities formed divergent patterns. Liverpool c.i.f. offering prices, specified monthly averages, generally for prompt shipment, for competitive growths and qualities, were:

Country	Quality (U.S. Stds. or equiv.)	U.S. cents per pound			
		Dec. 1960	Aug. 1961	Nov. 1961	Dec. 1961
United States.....	M 1"	27.62	28.25	29.20	29.23
" "	M 1-1/32"	28.15	28.63	29.60	29.82
" "	SM 1-1/32"	29.48	29.62	30.14	30.29
" "	SM 1-1/16"	30.24	30.23	30.73	30.87
Pakistan.....	M 1"	32.46	30.83	32.29	33.42
Mexico.....	M 1-1/32"	28.31	29.11	28.95	28.71
Nicaragua.....	M 1-1/32"	28.37	28.97	28.40	28.27
Syria.....	SM 1-1/32"	29.80	29.50	29.72	29.63
U.S.S.R.....	SM 1-1/32"	30.77	31.25	31.37	31.31
Iran.....	SM 1-1/16"	30.41	30.16	30.09	30.21



CUBA IMPORTS TUNISIAN  
OLIVE OIL

Cuba appears as the second largest buyer of Tunisian olive oil in a special report recently published by the Central Bank of Tunisia.

While there had been no significant olive oil exports to Cuba previously, Tunisia's shipments to that country amounted to 1,056 metric tons during the period November 1 to December 10, 1961, according to the report. In the same period Tunisia's exports to France were nearly 50 percent below normal.

OLIVE OIL: Tunisia's exports, November 1-October 31, 1960-61  
and November 1--December 10, 1961

Country of destination	November - October 31 1960-61	November 1 - December 10 1961
	<u>Metric tons</u>	<u>Metric tons</u>
France.....	22,541	1,304
Cuba.....	---	1,056
Italy.....	6,055	512
Greece.....	3,546	---
U.S.S.R.....	2,980	620
Yugoslavia.....	2,923	100
Libya.....	1,171	---
United States.....	977	165
Czechoslovakia.....	943	889
Others.....	1,058	25
Total.....	42,194	4,671

Source: Notes Oleicoles de la Semaine and Central Bank of Tunisia.

THAILAND'S RICE EXPORTS  
NEAR POSTWAR RECORD

Milled rice exports from Thailand in 1961, at 1,563,000 metric tons, were only slightly below the postwar record exports of 1,516,000 in 1957.

The 1961 exports were 30 percent higher than the 1,206,000 exported in the preceding year. Thailand's largest rice exports were 1,848,000 tons in 1934.

Data showing 1961 rice exports by country of destination are not yet available. December exports were 139,000 tons.

INDIA ANNOUNCES COTTON  
IMPORT QUOTA

On January 6, India announced a global cotton import quota (from any country) totaling about 163,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (200,000 bales of 400 pounds gross). Allocations for cotton to be imported between July 1 and October 31, 1962, are as follows:

- (1) 24,000 bales of cotton 1-1/16 inches and above but under 1-3/16 inches, and 82,000 bales of cotton 1-1/16 inches and above are to be allotted to mills on the basis of their consumption of similar cotton in calendar year 1960;
- (2) 57,000 bales of cotton 1-1/16 inches and above are to be allocated to mills against their retention quota under the export incentive scheme.

On January 9, announcement was made of an import quota of approximately 24,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (30,000 bales of 400 pounds gross) of cotton one inch or less from Pakistan. This is pursuant to the 1961-62 Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement. Import licenses will be issued to mills on a first-come-first-served basis. Quantities granted under this quota will be deducted from mills' quotas of "medium" and "long-staple" Indian cotton. Licenses will be valid for shipments made up to March 10.

These are the 5th and 6th import quota announcements of the current Indian cotton season (September-August), bringing the total to about 380,000 bales of 500 pounds gross. Additional announcements will be published in Foreign Crops and Markets when available.

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